

probability that the peaceful and orderly old Dutchman, Kalkfleisch, may yet secure to Brooklyn that quietude and sobriety which prevailed in the days of Rip Van Winkle, and which the venerable Tilden and the respectable Committee of Seventy have already bestowed upon the city of New York.

#### Kossuth on the Position of Hungary.

In another page of this morning's issue we print the result of an interview between Louis Kossuth, the once great Hungarian leader, and a correspondent of the New York Herald. The correspondent waited on him in his retreat at Turin, in which city he has resided in comparative seclusion for the last ten years. The letter embodying the interview will be found especially interesting at the present time, as Kossuth in his conversation spoke freely and unreservedly when the situation of Austria was introduced. In years gone by, when the name of Kossuth was a rallying word throughout Hungary, and when he was regarded by his countrymen as the leader who was to conduct them to republicanism, there were two others who, animated by the confidence they had in their chief, labored earnestly to carry out his views. Times, however, have changed since then. Andrássy, one of the servants of Kossuth over twenty years ago, is now Prime Minister of the Austrian empire, and Dák, another of his adherents, is a liberal leader in the Hungarian Parliament. As might be expected, Kossuth takes a great interest in the progress of events now going on in Austria; not out of actual love, however, for the House of Hapsburg, but for the reason that what affects Austria exercises an influence over Hungary as well. In the fast approaching disintegration of Austria and the fall of the House of Hapsburg the old patriot perceives a chance for the elevation of Hungary to the position of a free and independent State. This he considers is her true function. "Hungary, geographically, is a great circular State, standing on the border line between the aggressions of Russia and the ambition of Germany. If her integrity and independence were guaranteed by Europe a peaceful development could pursue its steady way." In this view Kossuth stands not alone. There are many thoughtful persons who believe that the empire of Francis Joseph is fast hastening to decay. Composed as it is of elements widely separated from each other by diverse inclinations, it lacks all the qualities necessary for the consolidation of a powerful and a united people. The result of the crisis mentioned a few days ago is not by any means an effectual settlement of the difficulties which now perplex the government of the Emperor. Beust, it is true, has left the Cabinet, but his place is filled by Andrássy, a Minister as thoroughly imbued with the sentiments of Beust as Beust himself. The change, then, is only one in name, not in reality, and one which will not give satisfaction generally throughout the empire. The partition of Austria is inevitable, according to Kossuth; and this view is shared in by many believers. Germany will draw within her boundary all of Austro-Germany; and thus will the great Germanic empire be made still more great. The gravity of the situation of Austria at the present day is universally admitted, and the expression obtained from Kossuth by the Herald correspondent who visited him will, we think, be endorsed by those who have watched with any degree of interest the events now agitating the Emperor Francis Joseph and his Councilors.

Nor Too Late Yet.—There is an old saying that it is useless to lock the stable door after the steed is stolen. The Brooklynites, after suffering their "Honest Old Dutchman" to be defeated by ballot box stuffing, repeating and other frauds, are now moving heaven and earth to remedy their error. Well, it is to be hoped they may succeed in getting their old Mayor back to the public crib, and then they can put as many bolts and bars on the stable doors as they see fit. Only next time let them get their premises properly guarded in season.

THE NORTH GERMAN GOVERNMENT announces officially that the relations existing between the Courts of Berlin and Vienna will not be affected in any degree by the Ministerial changes which have been accomplished in Austria. This is very well for the Courts. How will it be with the peoples, particularly with the Germans, living under both sceptres?

A BRIDGE across the East River is much needed to facilitate the transferring of Boss Tweed's repeaters to Boss McLaughlin, and vice versa.

#### Personal Intelligence.

President Grant is to arrive at the Fifth Avenue Hotel this morning.

General N. P. Banks is at the St. Nicholas Hotel, 25, with his family, yesterday arrived from Europe on the steamer Atlantic.

M. de Soubourg, French Consul at Boston, is at the Grand Central Hotel.

Rear Admiral Alden, of the United States Navy, is at the Astor House.

Count Arco yesterday arrived from Washington at the Brevoort House. The Count is the First Secretary of the German Legation.

Major General George G. Meade yesterday arrived at the St. Nicholas Hotel.

Captain C. P. Patterson, of the United States Coast Survey, is quartered at the Everett House.

Walter Shanly, of Montreal, is at the New York Hotel. Mr. Shanly is prominently identified with railroad affairs in Canada.

Ex-Lieutenant Governor Wm. Bross, of Illinois, yesterday returned to the St. Nicholas Hotel from Chicago.

General R. L. Walker, of Virginia, is quartered at the Fifth Avenue Hotel.

Colonel Wm. McMichael, of Philadelphia, is stopping at the Hoffman House.

George W. Childs, of the Philadelphia Ledger, and A. J. Drexel, the well known banker of Philadelphia, are at the St. Nicholas Hotel.

Captain Hamilton Perry, of the steamship Atlantic, is at the St. Nicholas Hotel.

James M. Scovill, of New Jersey, is at the St. Nicholas Hotel. Mr. Scovill was one of the most prominent candidates for the nomination for Governor in the Republican Convention of last September. He failed to get it, and thus accepted the defeat which was almost certain to be met by even the most popular republican, with Joel Parker as his opponent.

General W. T. Sherman will arrive at the Astor House this morning. He will spend the day in taking leave of his friends and making arrangements for his departure for Europe.

Mr. Robert R. McBurney, corresponding Secretary of the Young Men's Christian Association of this city, has returned from his visit to the different Young Men's Christian Associations in the West. The object of his tour was to secure a warm co-operation among these associations and to bring them in closer ties with the parent organization of New York.

## FRANCE AND TURKEY.

### Herald Special Report from London.

#### Republican Protest Against Delegated Imperialism.

#### The Royal Charter of Tunis Displeasing to the French.

TELEGRAM TO THE NEW YORK HERALD.

The following despatch to the Herald has been received from our correspondent in the Turkish capital by way of London:—

LONDON, Nov. 10, 1871.

Telegrams which have been received in this city from Turkey announce that the French Ambassador in Constantinople has delivered a protest to the Cabinet of the Sultan against the imperial firman which accords the right of hereditary sovereignty to the Bey of Tunis.

### THE ATLANTIC AND GREAT WESTERN RAILWAY.

### Herald Special Report from London.

#### The New Company for Rolling Stock Supply.

#### SUCCESS OF THE ENTERPRISE.

TELEGRAM TO THE NEW YORK HERALD.

The following despatch to the Herald has been received from our correspondent in the British capital:—

LONDON, Nov. 10, 1871.

The new company which has been formed here with the object of furnishing rolling stock to the Atlantic and Great Western Railway has been very successful in its operations.

The five millions of dollars capital were subscribed to the undertaking threefold within a space of two days.

## GERMANY.

#### The Empire Unaffected by the Austrian Cabinet Changes.

TELEGRAM TO THE NEW YORK HERALD.

The North German Gazette, official organ, says in its editorial columns to-day that "the Cabinet changes which have been just effected at Vienna will in no respect affect the relations between the Austrian Court and the Court of Berlin."

ART AND ROYALTY IN HONOR OF PORTER. The economy of unweaving the statue of the poet Schiller was observed to-day in the presence of the Emperor of Germany, the Crown Prince, the Prince Frederick Charles, and M. Wangel, President of the Reichstag.

The discourse of people present at the ceremonial was large and the spectators extremely enthusiastic.

Johann Christoph Friedrich von Schiller was born on the 10th of November, in the year 1759. He published "Die Rauber" in 1781, and his other works in rapid succession to the year 1804, when "Wilhelm Tell" appeared. Schiller died on the 9th of May, in the year 1805. The statue in his memory in Berlin is an exceedingly chaste and ornate work.

## AUSTRIA.

#### Compliment from the Crown to Count Beust and a Royal Reward.

TELEGRAM TO THE NEW YORK HERALD.

VIENNA, Nov. 10, 1871.

The Emperor of Austria has addressed a highly complimentary autograph letter to Count Beust, in which his Majesty thanks the statesman warmly for his past services and appoints him a member of the Upper Chamber of the Reichsrath for the remainder of his life.

BEUST'S PUBLIC CAREER. The public career of Friedrich Ferdinand von Beust has been an eventful and varied one. His chief epochs may be summarized as follows:—He was appointed Foreign Minister of Saxony in 1849; suppressed the insurrection in March; labored, but in vain, to elevate the power of the smaller German States in 1863-64; resigned office; became Austrian Foreign Minister 30th October, 1866; President of the Council of the Empire, 7th of February, 1867; Chancellor, 23d of June, 1867; and is now retired, after experiencing other ministerial changes, to the aristocratic chamber of the national legislature.

## ITALY.

#### The Royal Residence in Rome.

TELEGRAM TO THE NEW YORK HERALD.

ROME, Nov. 10, 1871.

The state apartments in the Quirinal Palace are in course of preparation for the permanent residence of King Victor Emmanuel on his arrival in the Italian capital, the moment for which is approaching rapidly.

## SPAIN.

#### Parliamentary Profession of Confidence in the Cabinet.

TELEGRAM TO THE NEW YORK HERALD.

MADRID, Nov. 10, 1871.

The Cortes to-night passed a vote of confidence in the existing government.

The vote stood 191 yeas to 88 nays.

The radical members abstained from voting.

## ENGLAND.

#### Commercial Consequences of the Whalers' Disaster.

TELEGRAM TO THE NEW YORK HERALD.

LONDON, Nov. 10, 1871.

The news received from New York of the disasters encountered by the whaling fleet caused an immediate and heavy advance in the price of sperm oil in this market.

SENATORIAL ASPIRATIONS. It is reported that Mr. Ashbury will be a candidate for the representation of Brighton upon the occasion of the next parliamentary vacancy in that borough.

## THE BALTIC.

#### Navigation Closed for the Winter.

TELEGRAM TO THE NEW YORK HERALD.

LONDON, Nov. 10, 1871.

The navigation of the Baltic is closed for the season, in consequence of severe frost and the rapid formation of ice.

## PRESIDENT THIERS.

### Herald Special Report from Paris.

#### Special Interview with the Executive Chief of France.

#### The Republic To Be Definitively Established.

#### Cabinet Project for the Legislative Assembly.

TELEGRAMS TO THE NEW YORK HERALD.

The following special report to the Herald has been received from our correspondent in the French capital:—

PARIS, Nov. 10, 1871.

During the period of a special personal interview which I have had with President Thiers I was authoritatively informed by the Executive Chief of France that when the Legislative Assembly meets in session—an event which will occur in the early days of December—the Cabinet will propose to terminate the system of provisional régime which is now in existence and to establish a definitive republic for the nation.

#### Presidential Inspection of Army Cadets.

PARIS, Nov. 10, 1871.

M. Thiers has just paid a visit to the Military School at St. Manr, where he witnessed the examination of the pupils and ascertained their proficiency in the various branches of their course of study.

The President reviewed the students and made a personal inspection of their college quarters subsequently.

## FRANCE.

#### The Mission to Metz Withdrawn.

TELEGRAM TO THE NEW YORK HERALD.

PARIS, Nov. 10, 1871.

The special French mission to Metz has been withdrawn.

BULLION AND THE BANK. The bullion in the Bank of France has increased 7,300,000 francs during the past week.

## THE INDIANS.

#### The New Mexico Apaches Seeking the Reservations—General Desire for Peace.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Nov. 10, 1871.

The Acting Commissioner of Indian Affairs to-day received a communication from Agent Piper, dated Chula Vista, New Mexico, October 24, in which he reports that the Apache Indians were coming in daily so fast that the supply of corn would soon be exhausted. Nineteen hundred rations had been issued that day, and he, therefore, asks authority to purchase 50,000 pounds of corn in open market, prior to the awarding of a contract for 500,000 pounds. One Cayote chief named Chira had arrived, bringing with him 100 Indians. Chula Vista was then at Chula Vista, said that a great many more would be in shortly.

THE ARIZONA INDIANS—CHARGES BY A GRAND JURY AGAINST THE MANAGERS OF INDIAN RESERVATIONS—SETTLERS MURDERED BY THE SAGEBROS. SAN FRANCISCO, Nov. 10, 1871.

The United States Grand Jury of Tucson, Arizona, make formal charges against the managers of the Indian Reservation in the Territory, showing that the Apaches were allowed to leave and go on the war path at will, specifying numerous murders committed by Indians directed from Camp Grant, also charging that the Indians are supplied by agents with arms and ammunition, and their women prostituted by the officers in charge.

#### STEAMBOATMEN'S NATIONAL CONVENTION.

Proceedings of the Louisville Convention—Obnoxious Provision of the Steamboat Law—Necessary Alteration to be Laid Before Congress.

LOUISVILLE, Nov. 10, 1871.

The National Steamboatmen's Convention heretofore has been mainly occupied in organizing committees and preparing business. To-day the Finance Committee reported in favor of appointing a committee, composed of one or two delegates from each State, to draft amendments to the Steamboat law or to draft a new law and urge its passage by Congress. All States are invited to be represented on this committee, the committee to have power to call a meeting of the Convention whenever it is deemed necessary. A fund for expenses of practically every State, of five cents per ton on steam vessels, eleven and a half cents per ton on barges. The report was adopted.

First.—It being too indefinite in its provisions. Second.—It provides for many articles to be furnished to steam vessels and barges, which are not necessary for the protection of life and property, thereby throwing upon owners the entire risk and expense of practically testing patented inventions against their own judgment of both their utility and safety, and further throwing this large interest into the power of patentees and monopolists of patented inventions. Third.—It leaves local inspectors discretionary powers only against steamboat owners and their interests.

Fourth.—The law confers upon the Board of Supervisors inspectors legislative powers to compel the purchase and use of patents of practically every State, which is a board of necessary powers should only be executive officers to see that the specific requirements ordered by Congress are complied with. The right to designate inspectors legally reside alone in Congress.

The committee recommended that the whole subject be referred to Congress, with instructions to draft a suitable bill and obtain its passage by Congress, and committee to be furnished with proper credentials by the officers of the convention, showing that they act as official representatives of the convention. The report was adopted.

Much earnest feeling was exhibited in the convention on the subject of the obnoxious steamboat laws.

Delegates from New York, Boston and other cities took active part in the proceedings.

#### THE VOTE FOR ASSEMBLYMAN FOLEY.

NEW YORK, Nov. 11, 1871.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE HERALD.—By the returns, as published, Mr. John A. Foley does not receive credit for his real personal and political strength, as those returns only give him 306 majority, while the real majority is 666, a difference of 360—a number of votes worth looking after in such a fight as this has been by inserting the above you will much oblige Mr. Foley and his friends.

#### MINNESOTA ELECTION.

ST. PAUL, Nov. 10, 1871.

The returns thus far received well sustain Austin's majority to 3,222, with the upper counties to hear from.

#### TELEGRAPHIC NEWS ITEMS.

John Hall, of Muscatine, Iowa, aged twenty-three years, committed suicide yesterday to avoid being damned for a gambling debt which he was unable to pay.

Charles McManus jumped from a train passing Piquette, E. L. yesterday, and was killed.

The Cincinnati Board of Aldermen yesterday appointed a special committee to endeavor to secure the holding of the next national political convention in this city.

Molton's mills, at Port Hope, Can., were burned yesterday morning, together with some small buildings. There were 13,000 bushels of grain in the mill at the time. Lost about \$20,000; insured for \$15,000. The fire was the work of an incendiary.

A boiler in the blacksmith shop of the Pittsburgh, Fort Wayne and Chicago Railroad Company, at Fort Wayne, Ind., exploded yesterday. Six men were injured, some of them quite seriously. The boiler was a 100-horse power and was shattered and the machinery much damaged.

## IRELAND.

### Herald Special Report from Dublin.

#### Kelly, the Alleged Murderer, Acquitted.

#### Public Rejoicing and General Excitement in the Island.

TELEGRAM TO THE NEW YORK HERALD.

The following special despatch to the Herald has been received from our correspondent in the capital of Ireland:—

DUBLIN, Nov. 10, 1871.

The prisoner Kelly who has been on trial in this city during several days past, before a special judicial commission, under an indictment charging him with having murdered Head Constable Talbot, of the police, when in the execution of his duty, was acquitted by the jury to-day.

The people of the metropolis sympathized with Kelly from the moment of the commencement of his trial, the military escort which conveyed him to court having been hissed by the populace every morning when on their march.

An immense amount of rejoicing is consequently indulged in all over the city since the announcement of the verdict of "Not guilty" was published.

The streets are crowded.

Kelly was cheered lustily as he emerged from the Court House, and the ovation is being maintained by his friends.

The excitement is really intense and becoming general in the country.

## CENTRAL AND SOUTH AMERICA.

#### A Spanish War Steamer Still Threatening Colombian Neutrality.

#### Political and Priestly Complications—The Chile Trade—Chilean Territorial Extension—General Prado President of Peru—Fatal Riot in Lima.

TELEGRAM TO THE NEW YORK HERALD.

KINISTON, Jan., Nov. 4.

VIA HAYANA, Nov. 10, 1871.

The steamship Ocean Queen, from this port for New York, takes an enormous quantity of coffee.

Colombia.

Advices from Aspinwall are to the effect that the Spanish war steamer Tornado was still watching the American steamer Virginia in that port and an attempt at capture was apprehended despite the protection assumed over her by the Granadan government and the United States Consul.

Guatemala.

Political troubles continue in Guatemala. The Archbishop and Bishop have been exiled for complicity in the late revolution.

Honduras.

Honduras was also disturbed by political troubles.

San Salvador.

The government of San Salvador prohibits the carrying of coolie emigrants in Salvadorian vessels.

Costa Rica.

Work has been commenced on the Costa Rica Railroad.

Chile.

Late news from Chile is to the effect that the government was planning a scheme to effectually occupy the Araucanian territory.

Peru.

Peruvian advices reported that the smallpox is ravaging Lima.

The Presidential election had resulted in favor of General Prado. There were fears that the government will nullify the election and proclaim General Echenique, temporary President, with the assistance of the army, and subsequently appoint Echenique's brother Dictator.

Revolution was expected in this event.

Prado is reported to have 8,000 soldiers at his command, and will, it is believed, begin the war if the government nullifies the vote of the people.

A riot occurred in Lima during the election, in which six persons were killed and seventy wounded.

## THE WEATHER.

#### OFFICE OF THE CHIEF SIGNAL DEPARTMENT.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Nov. 11—1 A. M.

Synopsis for the Past Twenty-four Hours.

The low barometer, which was Thursday night central in Indiana and Michigan, is now on the coast of Massachusetts. Bright northeasterly winds have preceded the progress of this disturbance, and high northwest winds have followed it from Lake Michigan to the Middle and East Atlantic coast. Westerly winds with clear weather have prevailed during the day in the Southern and Gulf States, and are now reported very generally west of Lake Huron and Virginia. The pressure has fallen at the Rocky Mountain stations and on the Pacific coast.

Forecast.

The barometer will probably rise rapidly on Saturday east of the Mississippi River, with northwesterly winds on the coast, diminishing during the day after increasing somewhat to-night, from New Jersey to Maine; light southerly winds throughout the Mississippi valley, with cloudy and threatening weather to the westward; falling barometer and cloudy weather on the Pacific coast.

Warning Signals Order.

Cautionary signals for this morning continue at Portland, Boston, New London, New York, Cape May, Oswego, Buffalo and Cleveland.

A brilliant aurora borealis was reported at Milwaukee, Wis., by the Signal Office observer, at that city, at twelve o'clock last night, and a heavy snow storm at Burlington, Vt., at four o'clock yesterday evening. At midnight a heavy snow fell at Mount Washington, N. H., and Portland, Me. A severe storm of sleet prevailed last night at Rochester, N. Y. It was snowing at Boston and Burlington during the night, but three inches of snow observed in this city last night between the hours of six and nine o'clock.

The weather in the City Yesterday.

The following record will show the changes in the temperature for the past twenty-four hours in comparison with the corresponding day of last year, as indicated by the thermometer at Standard's Pharmacy, 112 Broadway, corner of Ann street:—

1870.	1871.
3 A. M. .... 45	3 P. M. .... 48
6 A. M. .... 43	6 P. M. .... 43
9 A. M. .... 48	9 P. M. .... 42
12 M. .... 48	12 P. M. .... 41
Average temperature yesterday .....	49½
Average temperature for corresponding day last year .....	44½

#### THE COMING RACES IN SAVANNAH.

SAVANNAH, Ga., Nov. 10, 1871.

The races during the fair will be held on November 22, 23 and 24, for citizens' purses of \$800, \$400, and \$200 for single and double teams trotting the best three in five. The racing will be under the auspices of the Savannah Jockey Club. Matched races, for citizens' purses, are to come off on the 24th; purse, \$1,000.

#### Died.

On Friday, November 10, of consumption, JAMES QUINN, professionally known as "Hughes," of Hogan & Hughes.

Notice of death in Sunday's Herald.

For other Deaths see Ninth Page.

## AMUSEMENTS.

### Italian Opera—Nisslen in "Martha."

Nothing could be more charming than the Swedish Nightingale last night in the coquettish rôle of Martha. She eclipsed even the performance of the first representation of the opera by infusing into it a much greater amount of vivacity, and, if we may use the expression, "sachmone" with the rôle. It is worth the price of a box to hear her sing "The Last Rose of Summer." Miss Cary also outshone her first efforts in this rôle, and Janet proved herself the best Plunkett on the stage at present. To-day will be given a matinee of "Faust," and on Monday the same opera will be repeated for the last time. "Mignon" will certainly be produced on Friday next, and, as managerial promises and actual preparations are on the most elaborate scale regarding it, we may look for the genuine sensation of the season in it. The music is by Ambrose Thomas and the libretto by Messrs. Carle and Barbier, translated into Italian by G. Zallara. The following is a sketch of the plot:—

Mignon, the daughter of noble parents, has, when a child, been stolen from her ancestral home by gypsies. Her mother, shortly after this bereavement, dies of grief, while Lotario, the broken-hearted father, almost deprived of reason by the loss of his daughter, makes his home and roams as a minstrel from place to place, in search of his darling child. For years Mignon, utterly unconscious of her birth and origin, leads a wandering life with the gypsy tribe, of which her beauty renders her the most prominent ornament. The chief, Giarmo, who combines the avocation of mountebank with that of gypsy, compels the hapless girl to dance and to go through various other performances, in order to obtain money from the inhabitants of the towns through which they pass—and harshly threatens her with his stick, whenever, from fatigue, she refuses to do his bidding. Giarmo, a young student on his travels, happens on one of these occasions to be a spectator of Mignon's feigning; and in order to prevent the recurrence of such ill-treatment he purchases Mignon from her cruel master. The friendless Mignon, deeply touched by Giarmo's kindness, gradually comes to know her true name and irrepressible attachment. Giarmo, however, totally unconscious of the affection which his young protégée has conceived for him, falls a prey to the fascinations of Filina, a young gypsy belonging to a troupe of Theatians, on their way to perform at a neighboring castle, where, in honor of the arrival of some illustrious prince, Foremost among the guests invited to assist at the festivity is Count de Lottario, the father of the young student. At length, the beautiful but coquettish object of his admiration, is the idol of the hour, and her success in the "private theatricals" at the castle is about to take place in honor of the arrival of some illustrious prince.

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